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A park brake system for vehicles

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The present invention relates to a park brake system for vehicles that comprises an actuator with an electric drive motor and an electronic control unit.

Background of the Invention

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Conventional park brakes in vehicles usually include a pair of disk or drum brakes at the rear wheels of the vehicle, a mechanical actuating member such as a manually operated lever or a park brake pedal, and a brake cable connecting the brakes with the actuating member.

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More sophisticated vehicles have an electric drive that actuates the park brake in response to a manually operated electric switch that can be mounted in the vehicle's dash board. A park brake typically requires high actuation forces above 1000 N. Generating sufficiently high actuation forces with an electric drive normally requires the use of heavy and bulky electric motors and entails high consumption of electric power.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a park brake system for vehicles with an electric
5 drive that uses a compact and light-weight electric motor, and that has a moderate
consumption of electric power.
that permits a more flexible function.

According to the invention, a park brake system for vehicles is provided that has
10 an actuator with an electric drive motor and an electronic control unit. A reduction
gear has an input connected to the output of the electric motor and a pull force
output member for connection to mechanical brakes of the vehicle. A command
unit is connected to the electronic control unit. The reduction gear comprises a
15 a first reduction train and a second reduction train; the first reduction train includes
a worm gear and the second reduction train includes a threaded spindle and a
screw nut engaged with the spindle. The worm gear connects the spindle to the
output of the electric motor. The pull force output member is connected to the
screw nut. The two-step reduction gear ensures the required high rate of reduction
20 to generate high pull forces with a relatively compact electric motor. The worm
gear used in the first reduction train has a high efficiency, and the threaded
spindle and screw nut in the second reduction train allow for a self-locking
feature. Evidently, when the park brake is in the activated condition, it must
remain in that condition even after ignition has been switched off and, therefore,
without consumption of electric energy. Conventionally, some mechanical
25 blocking means such as a latch would thus be required to maintain the park brake
in an activated condition independent of the availability of electric current. In the
present invention, however, the second reduction train can be easily designed with
an inherent blocking function. By selecting an appropriate geometry for the screw
thread of the spindle, a self-locking feature is achieved, i.e. transmission is
30 possible in only one direction (from input to output). Although a reduction train
with a spindle and screw nut typically has a poor efficiency, an overall high
efficiency is achieved since the first reduction step has a high efficiency.

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Short Description of Drawings

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Fig. 2 is an explosive view of an actuator for the park brake system;

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Fig. 4 is a partial view of an alternative embodiment.

Detailed Description of preferred Embodiment

With reference to Fig. 1, a park brake system is shown that generally includes an
5 actuator 10 with an electric drive motor, a reduction gear and an output member
12, mechanical brakes on wheels 14, 16 of a vehicle, a brake cable 18 for
connection of output member 12 to the brakes on wheels 14, 16, and a command
unit 20 that is connected to the actuator 10 via line 22. The command unit 20 can
be incorporated in a vehicle dashboard 24, for example.

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The actuator 10 (Fig. 2) has a generally parallelepipedal housing structure 30
molded of plastics with an intermediate internal wall 32. Wall 32 has an integrally
molded tubular mounting structure 34 for a rotor shaft connected to a rotor 36 of
an electric motor, the stator 38 of which is mounted on a printed circuit board 40
15 in turn moulded on and rigidly connected to wall 32 in a parallel relationship. The
electric motor is of an external rotor, brushless DC type, e.g. a 4-phase DC motor.

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Besides a number of power semiconductor elements connected to the windings of
stator 38, the printed circuit board 40 accommodates components of an electronic
control unit for driving the electric motor.

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The electric motor with stator 38 and rotor 36, and the printed circuit board 40,
are mounted on one side of intermediate wall 32. On the other side of wall 32,
housing structure 30 accommodates a two-step reduction gear train. The first step
25 of the reduction gear train is a worm gear, including a first worm wheel 42
mounted on the shaft of rotor 36 and a second worm wheel 44 mounted on a
spindle 46 and engaged with worm wheel 42. The spindle 46 is rotatably mounted
in housing structure 30 and has a threaded section 48. A screw nut 50 is engaged
on the threaded section 48 of spindle 46 and is guided for movement within
30 housing structure 30 in an axial direction of spindle 46. The spindle 46 and screw
nut 50 constitute the second step of the two-step reduction gear.

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A deflection pulley 52 is rotatably mounted on internal wall 32, and a flexible twin-tape traction member 54 extends along the outer periphery of pulley 52. Traction member 54 has a first end connected to screw nut 50 and a second end connected to a pull force output member 56 to which brake cable 18 is connected.

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Housing structure 30 is open on both sides of intermediate wall 32, but has a pair of flat covers 60, 62 closing the spaces on both sides of wall 32. Cover 62, which is on the side of the electric motor, has a circular opening 64 through which rotor 36 projects outwardly of housing structure 30. A removable cover 66 is fitted over the projecting part of rotor 36.

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With reference to Fig. 3, command unit 20 has a housing 80 with an integral grip cavity wall 82 for mounting in a recess of dashboard 24. A pull grip 84 is pivotally mounted on housing 80. Pull grip 84 is shown in Fig. 3 in a pivoted, actuated condition. A normal, non-actuated condition is shown in dashed lines. A spring-and-plunger arrangement 86 is provided to bias pull grip 84 to the normal non-actuated condition with considerable force so as to provide a haptic feedback to an operator, just as if pull grip 84 was mechanically connected to a conventional park brake cable. Command unit 20 incorporates an electric switch 88 actuated by pull grip 84 and connected to the electronic control unit of actuator 10. A latching mechanism is provided to latch pull grip 84 in the activated condition shown in Fig. 3. A release key 89 is mounted within pull grip 84 for disengagement of the latching mechanism. By arranging release key 89 within pull grip 84, it is protected from inadvertent actuation.

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In the alternative embodiment shown in Fig. 4, a two-armed lever 90 is pivotally mounted at 92 in a bearing structure 94 integrally molded with wall 32. A first arm of lever 90 has an end connected to screw nut 50 engaged on the threaded part of spindle 48. A second arm of lever 90 has an end whereto brake cable 18 is connected.

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In the normal, non-activated condition of the park brake, brake cable 18 is not tensioned, and actuator 10 is inactive. This is the normal drive condition for the vehicle.

- 5 To operate the park brake, the vehicle driver would localize and operate the pull grip 84 as if it was the control member of a conventional and mechanically operated park brake. Closure of the electric switch 88 would instruct the electronic control unit within actuator 10 to activate the electric drive motor. The reduction gear would convert the output of the electric drive motor to appropriate
- 10 tension applied to brake cable 18 to activate wheel brakes 14, 16. After a predetermined position of screw nut 50 is reached, the electronic control unit deactivates the electric drive motor. The second step of the reduction gear being self-locking, the park brake now remains activated even without any consumption of electric energy.
- 15 To release the park brake, the operator would activate the release key 89, thereby unlatching pull grip 84. Pull grip 84 would be forced by spring-and-plunger arrangement 86 to return to its normal non-actuated position, thereby deactivating switch 88. Deactivation of switch 88 would cause actuator 10 to release the park
- 20 brake by appropriate reverse operation of the electric drive motor.